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Documents**Abstract/Abridgement**[Document](#)**Published Complete Spec**[Document](#)[View as PDF](#)**Applicant / Patentee:** ⁽⁷¹⁾BIOMELKTECHNIK HOEFELMAYR & CO. .
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There are no current objections or hearings present

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Applicant / Patentee & Licensee History

No applicants nor licensees on record or public access is restricted

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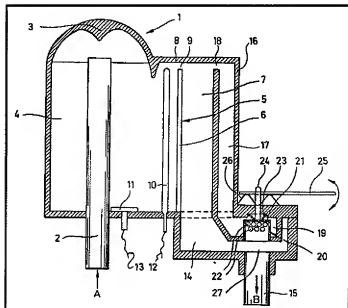
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(57) A milk flow meter which can be changed from a milk measurement flow mode to a mode suitable for rinsing, including rinsing the upper reaches of the flow meter, is disclosed. The flow meter includes a supply conduit 2 from which milk passes into a measuring chamber 4. Chamber 4 is separated from a milk discharge chamber 7 through a partition 5 having formed therein a calibrated slot 6. Between the upper end of partition 5 and the upper wall 8 of the flow meter an air bypass 9 is formed. Electrodes 10, 11 are positioned in chamber 4 and serve to indicate the presence of milk therein. The lower end of discharge chamber 7 is connected to a suction conduit 15 through which milk is drawn off. In accordance with the invention a rinsing conduit 17 is provided which at its upper end 18 communicates with discharge chamber 7. At its lower end conduit 17 houses a valve 20. In the milk measurement flow mode milk passes from sump 14 to suction conduit 15. In the rinsing mode, valve 20 is lowered onto the upper end of conduit 15, so that rinsed liquid from conduit 2, fills chambers 4 and 7 before passing into conduit 17 and thence to suction conduit 15 via openings 22 in valve 20. Preferably a small hole is formed in the lower edge of valve 20 so that after rinsing, the residual rinse liquid in sump 14 can drain away into suction conduit 15. Other embodiments are described.

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PATENTS ACT 1953
COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

A MILK FLOW METER

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hereby declare the invention, for which we pray that a patent may be granted to us, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:

A Milk Flow Meter

Description

The present invention refers to a milk flow meter comprising a measuring chamber connected to a milk supply conduit and communicating with a discharge chamber, which defines a milk sump at the lower end thereof, via one or several calibrated milk discharge openings and, if desired, via an additional air bypass, and further comprising a milk suction conduit connected to said milk sump.

The present invention especially refers to a milk flow meter of the type described hereinbefore, which is provided with special means for cleaning.

In modern milking technology, the flow of milk coming from the cow is milked intermittently, and it has added thereto transport air (approx. 8 litres free air per minute) as well as, frequently, major amounts of leakage air. The pulsating two-phase current, which thus occurs in the so-called long milk hose, has to be separated into its two constituent parts milk and air in the milk flow meter and the kinetic energy of this milk flow has to be diminished. In the actual measuring chamber, the milk, which should be degassed to highest possible degree, must flow through the calibrated measuring opening exclusively in accordance with gravitation. It follows that the separated air must be caused to flow past the measuring path via an internal and/or external bypass, without having any opportunity of influencing the discharge behaviour of the milk to be measured.

Furthermore, the cyclic flow fluctuation, which is es-

(followed by page 2)

pecially caused by pulsation, has to be smoothed as effectively as possible before the milk flows through the actual measuring path of the milk flow meter. In order to eliminate strong surface roughness of the milk as well as for minimising the formation of foam, it will be necessary to diminish turbulences to the best possible extent. Surface roughness and milk foam cause substantial measuring difficulties and impair the signal of the sensor.

For smoothing and degassing the flow of milk, a variety of different means are used often in combination, such as e.g. tangential inflow of the milk into an entrance dome, an entrance cyclone, a deflection shield construction, a pre-chamber supplying the measuring chamber, if desired, from below, an internal and/or external air bypass etc. The internal air bypass connects the measuring chamber and the discharge chamber and is arranged approximately on the highest level of the measuring chamber. In this case the air will directly sweep over the smoothed and degassed milk, which is to be measured, in the measuring chamber. The dimensions of the bypass must be large enough to provide identical pressure between the measuring chamber and the discharge chamber during the measuring process. An external bypass is used in cases in which the air, after having been separated e.g. in a cyclone, is removed from said cyclone separately and is then introduced in the discharge chamber or in the suction sump only at a point after the measuring path. In the case of this configuration, there is practically no flow of air in the measuring chamber, and this will have a positive effect on the measurement. However, the nature, the structural design and the dimensions of these means will influence not only the function of the milk flow meter but also, directly, the fluctuations and/or losses of the milking vacuum acting on the teat. Said milking vacuum, however, must virtually not be influenced by the intercon-



nection of e.g. a milk flow meter for reasons of milking technique and, especially, for reasons of udder health.

In the course of the milking operation, a milk flow profile characteristic of the respective cow is obtained, said milk flow profile varying approx. between 0.2 and, typically, 4 kg/min. Since, however - but this is rarely the case - a milk flow of up to 12 kg/min may be obtained, the flow rate capacity of modern milk flow meters must be adapted to this maximum value. A well-constructed milk flow meter will typically present the following sight: the milk lies comparatively quiet in the measuring chamber and accumulates normally up to a level which is still lower than half the height of the measuring chamber. On top of the milk there is foam of greater or lesser density, which will often extend up to the ceiling of the measuring chamber.

Especially in the case of smaller milk flow meters and in the case of milk fresh from the cow, the formation of such foam on top of the milk can practically never be avoided completely, nor is it possible to avoid milk spray. This means that, when the device is in operation, practically the whole measuring chamber is acted upon by milk components, and these components will then adhere to the measuring chamber and gradually thicken, whereby a hygienically intolerable film of protein and fat would form, if they were not reliably acted upon and removed after each milking operation by an adequate cleaning and disinfecting fluid.

For perfect daily cleaning and disinfection of a milking plant conforming to standard, a flow rate of approx. 2 l/min of rinsing liquid, in connection with a high, fluctuating percentage of air (approx. 40 to 150 l/min), is used in a circulation cleaning process. In view of the fact that the rinsing fluid, too, is smoothed in the interposed milk

flow meter, said rinsing fluid will - just as, previously, the milk to be measured - lie in the measuring chamber comparatively quiet and without turbulences and, moreover, it will accumulate up to a level which is lower than one third of the maximum surface level. This means that the upper two thirds of the measuring chamber and the ceiling thereof will practically not be cleaned, and this is absolutely unacceptable for hygienic reasons. In addition, the upper portions of the measuring sensor will not be cleaned either, and, consequently, the use of the normal cleaning method is impossible for functional reasons as well.

Quite generally, it can be said that the better a milk flow meter works and the less its influence on the milking vacuum, the more difficult it is to clean. For carrying out measurements in a milk flow meter, milk and air should be separated as perfectly as possible and all turbulences should be diminished, whereas, for cleaning a milk flow meter, the strongest possible turbulences of a rinsing fluid intensively mixed with air are to be aimed at. An increase of the temperature and/or of the rinsing fluid concentration and/or of the cleaning period are intolerable for economical and/or ecological reasons. The mechanical component (wetting plus turbulence) is the most important factor in the cleaning process of milking machines, and this must also be achieved in the cleaning of a milk flow meter.

Various attempts to solve this problem have already been made. For example, it has already been attempted to simply flood the milk flow meter during the cleaning process by increasing the amount of rinsing liquid. The cleaning result which can be achieved in this way is, in principle, very good. Due to the fact that flooding (overflow) will, however, only take place when the rinsing medium flow rate is

higher than the maximum capacity of the milk flow meter (12 l/min), this method necessitates that the flow rate is increased by at least the factor 6 in comparison with the cleaning process normally used for the milking plant. This, however, means that this cleaning process can, at best, be used as an emergency measure, since it stresses economy and ecology intolerably strong by an increased consumption of chemicals, energy and water. Moreover, it is, in practice, frequently impossible to achieve such high flow rates in cases in which the dimensions of other components of the milking plant represent bottle-necks.

An additional solution attempt is the so-called reverse rinsing, i.e. the exchange of the feed hose and of the discharge hose during the circulation cleaning process. This method will cause good turbulences within the whole milk flow meter and, consequently, a thoroughly satisfactory cleaning result. In this case, however, the problem arises that, at the end of the cleaning run, which is controlled by a timing means - since the milker will normally have gone home at this time - the milk flow meter will, due to the exchanged connections, always remain in a condition in which it is filled with rinsing liquid. This is absolutely intolerable for hygienic reasons and in many countries specializing in milk it is even forbidden by law. A vacuum-dependent, automatic drain valve could not successfully be used for final emptying in this case, since such a valve would also respond to short vacuum drops during the milking operation (dropping of the milking means, removal of the milking means) and would thus cause sporadic leakage of milk from the milk flow meter during the milking process. Moreover, at least in large agricultural enterprises, it is, from the point of view of working economy, not tolerable that the feed hose and the discharge hose have to be changed over four times a day in the case of each milk flow meter. In

view of the comparatively large inside width (inside diameter 16 mm) as well as in view of the orientation of the hose connecting piece required from the point of view of milking technology, the construction of an adequate air-tight two-way cock, which would have a large volume and which would also be difficult to handle, is complicated. Due to the film of grease formed, it would also be problematic to clean the interior of such a cock.

As an additional possibility, it has already been attempted to simply turn the whole milk flow meter upside down. In this case, too, the cleaning effect achieved within the whole interior is, in principle, very good. However, the problem arising in this connection is the same which also arises in the case of the above-mentioned reverse rinsing: the milk flow meter, which is positioned upside down, will not automatically discharge the rinsing liquid at the end of the cleaning cycle. Moreover, in practical everyday use, this type of cleaning can hardly be carried out for reasons of working economy and for ergonomic reasons, since, when the whole milk flow meter is turned upside down, the feed and discharge hoses coupled to the milking means will show a strong tendency to twist, to kink and to become entwined.

Devices for cleaning and disinfecting the milk-flow paths of pipeline milking plants are already generally known from GB patent specification No. 1 545 342 A and GB patent specification No. 1 544 751 A.

US patent specification No. 4,476,808 also discloses a device for cleaning a milk sluice in a milking plant. In the case of such a milk sluice, the milk will normally flow during the milking process from the milk supply conduit via a pre-receptacle into the milk sluice from below. The milk sluice will normally be filled _____



only up to a certain level before the milk will then be discharged from the sluice at normal pressure. Hence, for cleaning also the upper part of the milk sluice with a rinsing liquid, a branch conduit leading from the normal milk supply conduit to the upper end of the milk sluice is provided for the rinsing procedure, said branch conduit containing a valve which is adapted to be opened during said rinsing procedure. However, the use of such an additional conduit, which, during the rinsing procedure, serves to transport the rinsing liquid passed through the milk flow meter instead of the milk to the areas normally not filled with milk, proved to be impossible without a modification of the essential functions of the milk flow meter.

Hence, the present invention is based on the task of providing a milk flow meter of the type mentioned at the beginning, which also permits thorough and simple cleaning of said milk flow meter with the aid of a rinsing liquid passing therethrough without any negative influence on the normal mode of operation of the milk flow meter.

The present invention solves this task in the case of a milk flow meter of the type mentioned at the beginning by a rinsing conduit, one end of which leads into the discharge chamber and/or the measuring chamber essentially on the level of the upper end of said measuring chamber and the other end of which leads into the milk sump, and by an adjustment means which, in a rinsing position, connects the milk suction conduit essentially exclusively to said other end of the rinsing conduit.

The result of the above-mentioned solution is that, during the rinsing procedure, the main part of the rinsing liquid is drawn off via the upper portion of the measuring and discharge chambers and that only a small part is drawn off

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through the discharge chamber and the milk sump. This arrangement has the effect that, even in the case of a normal rinsing medium flow rate of approx. 1 to 3 l/min, the measuring and discharge chambers will be filled completely, i.e. up to the ceiling, with rinsing liquid. It follows that portions of the milk flow meter which are not cleaned in the course of the normal cleaning procedure will reliably be cleaned.

However, this complete filling of the measuring and discharge chambers produces still another effect: the rinsing liquid will now simultaneously block the (internal) air bypass. The large amount of air flowing through in the course of a conventional cleaning procedure (approx. 40 to 150 l/min of free air) is now forced to pass through the rinsing liquid, which has accumulated up to the ceiling, and this will cause strong bubbling within the chambers. In view of the fact that the rinsing liquid and the large amount of air are drawn off in common through the upper suction opening of the rinsing conduit, an extremely strong surface roughness combined with a strong shaking motion changing the liquid level will, moreover, be generated. The new structural design of the milk flow meter will, on the whole, achieve a hitherto unexpected, excellent mechanical cleaning effect in the course of the rinsing procedure.

It will be advantageous when the adjustment means comprises adjustment devices in the form of valves, which, in a rinsing position, connect the milk suction conduit essentially exclusively with the discharge chamber and communicating with the milk sump. The phrase "essentially exclusively" is intended to express that, in the rinsing position, at least most of the rinsing liquid, approx. between 60 and 90%, will flow through the rinsing conduit. However, as far as possible, a connection having a substantially

smaller cross-section than the cross-section of the rinsing conduit should, also in the rinsing position, be maintained between the milk sump and the lower end of the discharge chamber on the one hand and the milk suction conduit on the other.

This will have the effect that, even in the course of the rinsing procedure, a small part of the rinsing liquid will be drawn off via the discharge chamber so that also the turbulences which are still caused in the discharge chamber and in the sump will suffice to reliably cause sufficient cleaning of these parts, and that, above all, the milk flow meter will also be emptied automatically of the whole amount of rinsing liquid at the end of the rinsing procedure by drawing the rinsing liquid out of the milk sump through these connections of small cross-section at the end of the rinsing procedure.

Such a connection between the lower end of the discharge chamber, i.e. the milk sump, and the suction conduit in the rinsing position can be constructed such that it is open also during the normal milking process, but it can also be constructed such that it will only be opened when e.g. the adjustment means is displaced to the rinsing position. In particular, such connection openings may also be provided in the valves themselves.

According to a special embodiment of the present invention, the discharge chamber, the milk sump and the suction conduit are arranged vertically one above the other, the rinsing conduit is constructed as a vertically adjustable tube which is open at its ends, and said tube is provided at the lower end thereof with a sealing collar which, in the lowered rinsing position of said tube, sealingly rests on a valve seat formed around the suction conduit. This structural



design permits a particularly compact mode of construction.

In the case of this arrangement, the sealing collar can, for example, have provided therein passage means, which, in the rinsing position, connect the discharge chamber via the milk sump with the suction conduit.

According to an additional preferred embodiment of the present invention, the arrangement is of such a nature that the milk supply conduit communicates with the measuring chamber via a cyclone and an opening delimited by the lower end of a bulkhead, that the cyclone communicates with the milk sump via an additional air bypass, and that the end of the additional air bypass extending into the milk sump is positioned on a level which is lower than the level of the uppermost part of the lower end of the bulkhead by a distance corresponding to a predetermined vertical difference. When the vertical difference chosen is sufficiently large, this will have the effect that the additional air bypass can be regarded as being practically closed and that the rinsing liquid which has accumulated in front of the bulkhead is forced to pass below said bulkhead together with the air which has flown into the cyclone and which has been separated therein. This will have the effect that the air will virtually explode from the bottom to the top into the measuring and discharge chambers filled with the rinsing liquid. That, also in the case of this type of structural design, the air will actually essentially be prevented from flowing through the additional, external air bypass, can - as has already been stated - be achieved by choosing the above-mentioned vertical difference sufficiently large. If, for example, the lower end of the additional external air bypass is positioned approx. 5 cm lower than the lower end of the bulkhead, a pressure difference of approx. 5 cm water column will be obtained for the two competitive rinsing

liquid transport paths. This pressure will quasi close the air bypass.

If, however, in exceptional cases, structural reasons make it impossible to easily obtain the necessary hydraulic pressure for closing the air bypass, the passage of the additional, external air bypass can, as an auxiliary solution, also be closed with the aid of simple mechanical means, e.g. by an additional closure cap or by a pneumatically actuatable throttle means, which can also be closed completely. For this purpose, a simple, pneumatically actuatable shut-off stocking or a simple diaphragm construction may be provided.

In the following, the present invention shall now be discussed on the basis of preferred embodiments shown in the drawing, in which:

- Fig. 1 shows a schematic longitudinal section through an embodiment of a milk flow meter constructed in accordance with the present invention;
- Fig. 2 shows a longitudinal section, similar to that shown in Fig. 1, through an additional embodiment of the present invention;
- Fig. 3 shows a section along the line III-III through the embodiment shown in Fig. 2;
- Fig. 4 shows a fragmentary view of the embodiment shown in Fig. 2, which represents an additional modification of the embodiment shown in Fig. 2;

- Fig. 5 shows a schematic longitudinal section through an additional embodiment according to the present invention;
- Fig. 6 shows a schematic longitudinal section through an additional embodiment which is similar to the embodiment shown in Fig. 5, and
- Fig. 7 shows a longitudinal section through an additional embodiment according to the present invention.

In Fig 1, the milk flow meter in general is provided with reference numeral 1 and is used to measure the flow rate of milk.

The incoming milk is conveyed upwards through the milk supply conduit 2 in the direction of arrow A towards the dome 3 of a measuring chamber 4, and, when arriving at this dome, it is rerouted downwards into the measuring chamber 4. The measuring chamber 4 is separated from a milk discharge chamber 7 through a partition 5 having formed therein a calibrated slot 6 throughout its entire height. Between the upper end of the partition 5 and the lower end of the ceiling 8, which defines the upper boundary of part of the measuring chamber as well as of the discharge chamber 7, an inner air bypass 9 is formed. In front of the slot 6, a bar-shaped electrode 10 is positioned upright within the measuring chamber, and a counterelectrode 11 is provided on the base of the measuring chamber. Both electrodes are connected to measuring devices, which are not shown, through electric leads 12, 13. The lower end of the discharge chamber 7 is connected to a sump 14. The lowermost level of said sump communicates with a suction conduit 15 through which the milk is drawn off downwards in the direction of arrow B.


Within the milk flow housing 16, a

rinsing con-



duit 17 is provided, which, at its upper end 18, leads into the discharge chamber 7 below the ceiling 8. In the lower end 19 of said rinsing conduit, a cylindrical valve is arranged such that its longitudinal axis is in alignment with the suction conduit 15 positioned below said valve. The cylindrical valve 20 is closed by a plate 21 at the top, whereas it is open at the bottom side thereof. Below the upper closure plate 21, openings 22 are formed on the circumference of the cylindrical valve. The valve is spring-loaded downwards towards a rinsing position by means of a spring 23. The upper plate 21 is connected via a holding pin 24 to an actuating lever 25 which extends transversely to said holding pin and which is fastened thereto, said actuating lever 25 abutting on a curved guide means 26. In the position shown, the actuating lever 25 abuts on the curved guide means 26 in such a way that the valve 20 is in its raised position, in which the lower end of the discharge chamber 7 directly communicates with the suction conduit 15 via the sump 14, said suction conduit 15 being, however, simultaneously connected to the rinsing conduit 17 through the openings 22 in the valve 20. When the actuating lever 25 is rotated by 90°, the valve will be moved to a lowered position on the basis of the force of the spring 23, and in said lowered position, the edge of the valve will sealingly engage the inlet opening 27 of the suction conduit 15 in the milk sump 14. In this position, the suction conduit 15 communicates with the rinsing conduit 17 essentially only through the openings 22 in the valve. At least one smaller opening in the cylindrical circumferential surface of the valve 20 is, however, also provided on such a level that a connection between the sump 14 and the suction conduit 15 will be established through said opening in the lower rinsing position of the valve.

The function of the rinsing device is as follows:



during normal use of the milk flow meter, the valve 20 is in the raised position shown in Fig. 1. In this position, the discharge chamber 7 is maximally connected to the suction conduit 15 via the milk sump 14. It is true that also the rinsing conduit 17 is connected to the suction conduit 15 via the valve 20 and the openings 22, but, during the milk metering operation, this will not have the effect that milk is transported away, but, at most, that a uniform pressure distribution will be obtained in the discharge chamber 7. The milk flow metering procedure, which is of secondary importance within the framework of the present invention, will then be carried out in such a way that the milk flows through the milk supply conduit 2 into the measuring chamber 4, from said measuring chamber 4 it flows through the slot 6 into the discharge chamber 7, and from said discharge chamber 7 it is transported away into the suction conduit 15 via the milk sump 14 through the milking vacuum prevailing in said suction conduit 15.

For cleaning the milk flow meter, an appropriate rinsing liquid with adequate introduction of air is passed through the milk flow meter instead of the milk in the same manner as in the case of the milk flow metering procedure. For this purpose, the valve 20 is, however, first moved to its lower position, whereby the connection between the discharge chamber 7, the milk sump 14 and the suction conduit 15 is interrupted to a large extent. Hence, the rinsing liquid can only be transported away into the suction conduit 15 via the upper end 18 of the rinsing conduit, the rinsing conduit 17 itself, the openings 22 in the valve 20. This will have the effect that the whole measuring chamber 4 fills with rinsing liquid. Due to the smaller opening (not shown) which is provided in the circumferential surface of the valve 20, also the whole sump 14 will, notwithstanding the above, be emptied of rinsing liquid through said opening at the end of

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the rinsing procedure by drawing said rinsing liquid off through said opening into the interior of the valve 20 and into the suction conduit 15.

For using the device as a milk flow meter, it will then suffice to raise the valve 20 again by rotating the actuating lever 25 by 90° and returning it to the position shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 2 and 3 show an embodiment which is similar to that shown in Fig. 1, and, for this reason, identical parts are provided with identical reference numerals which have only been augmented by 100. These parts, which have already been described with respect to Fig. 1, will therefore not be explained again.


In Fig. 2, the milk is drawn off via a milk suction conduit 130 projecting with its end 129 into the milk sump 114. In the case of this embodiment, an adjustment means in the form of a rotary valve 131 is provided. The rotary valve 131 essentially consists of a cylindrical pot 132, which is open at the top and which has on its bottom side a holding pin 133 having attached thereto a knurled actuating screw 134, which is provided on the outside of the milk flow meter 101 and by means of which the cylindrical pot can be rotated about the vertically extending longitudinal axis of said holding pin 133.

As is shown best in Fig. 3, the cylindrical circumferential surface of the cylindrical pot has formed therein a larger window 135 and, in opposite relationship therewith, a smaller opening 136. The upper edge of the cylindrical pot 132 sealingly abuts, throughout its whole periphery, on the inner wall of a circular opening 137 defining the lower outlet boundary of the lower end 119 of the rinsing conduit 117.

As is shown best in Fig. 3, the outside of the circumferential surface of the cylindrical pot 132 sealingly abuts on the inner surface of the housing component 138, which delimits the milk sump 114, throughout an angle exceeding 180° .

In the position of the valve 131 shown in Fig. 2 and 3, the suction conduit 130 communicates via the upper free end of the cylindrical pot with the rinsing conduit 117 as well as via the window-shaped opening 135 in the valve 131 with the milk sump 114 and with the discharge chamber 107. When the knurled actuating screw 134 is rotated by 180° about the longitudinal axis of the valve, the window-shaped opening 135 will be moved to a position in which it sealingly abuts on the inner surface of the housing 138, whereas a connection between the inner side of the cylindrical pot and the milk sump 114 is only established by said opening 136. This last-mentioned position represents the rinsing position in which the suction conduit 130 essentially communicates with the rinsing conduit 117 alone, and in the case of which only said smaller opening 136 establishes a connection between the suction conduit 130 and the milk sump 114 and via said milk sump with the discharge chamber 107.

Fig. 4 only shows an additional possible modification of the embodiment shown in Fig. 2; in the case of said modification, the passage 118, which is provided in the embodiment according to Fig. 2, is closed and the rinsing conduit extends, at its upper end, through an opening 140 in the ceiling 108 into the conduit section 141 located above said ceiling. Said conduit section 141 communicates with the measuring chamber and the discharge chamber via a second opening 142, which is provided in said ceiling 108 and which essentially leads into the internal air bypass 109. On the inner side of the outer bypass 141, the opening 142 is



normally closed by a ball check valve 143 so that, during the normal milk flow metering operation, the foam will be prevented from being discharged through said opening 142 past the calibrated slot 106. However, the ball check valve is preferably not spring-loaded by means of a spring, but only constructed as a 45°-seat valve in the case of which the closing force is created by the weight of the ball alone. The closing force should just be strong enough for counter-acting the weak driving forces of the foam. The ball used may, for example, be a glass ball. If the force holding the check valve closed were greater, the rinsing liquid flow rate would tend to decrease and the cleaning efficiency would deteriorate.

Fig. 5 shows a milk flow meter which is similar to that shown in the preceding figures, and, consequently, identical parts are provided with identical reference numerals which have, however, been augmented by 200. The milk supply conduit 202 leads tangentially into a cyclone 245 whose lower end is connected to a pre-chamber 246 positioned below said cyclone. The pre-chamber 246 is separated from the measuring chamber 204 by a bulkhead 247, an opening 249 through which the milk can flow from the pre-chamber into the measuring chamber 204 being, however, left open between the lower end 248 of said bulkhead 247 and the base 250. Between the upper end of the cyclone 245 and the milk sump 214, an outer air bypass is defined by the conduit 251. Furthermore, the rinsing conduit 217 is constructed as a tube in the case of this embodiment, the upper end 218 of said tube leading, from above, into the ceiling 208 above the discharge chamber 207.

Furthermore, an adjustment means in the form of a disk valve 252 is provided. The disk valve 252 is provided with a disk-shaped sealing component 253, which is open at the top and



which is supported on a holding pin 254, said holding pin having secured thereto an actuating lever 255. The actuating lever abuts on a curved guiding means 256. The disk-shaped valve itself is spring-loaded by means of a spring 260 in its longitudinal direction upwards towards an annular valve seat 257. A passage 258 is formed in the annular sealing lip of the disk-shaped sealing component 253.

The end 259 of the outer air bypass 251, which extends into the milk sump 214, is positioned on a level which is lower than the level of the lower edge 248 of the bulkhead 247 by a distance corresponding to the vertical difference H.

During the normal milk flow metering operation, the valve 252 occupies the position, which is shown in Fig. 5 and in which the lower end 229 of the suction conduit 230 communicates with the sump 214 as well as with the lower end 219 of the rinsing conduit 217. For the rinsing procedure, the valve 252 can be moved to a rinsing position by rotating the actuating lever 255 by 90° about the longitudinal axis of the valve, whereby said valve will be raised, due to spring 260, to a position in which the upper sealing edge sealingly abuts on the valve seat 257. In this position, the lower end 229 of the suction conduit 230 essentially communicates with the rinsing conduit 217 via the opening of the disk-shaped valve alone. Only via the passage 258 in the sealing lip of the valve is the suction conduit 230 also connected to the milk sump 214. In view of the fact that the lower end 259 of the external air bypass 251 is positioned on a level which is lower than the level of the lower edge 248 of the bulkhead 247 by a distance corresponding to the vertical distance H, there will be a pressure difference between these two levels of such a nature that the whole rinsing liquid plus the air entrained thereby will flow through the pre-chamber, then pass below the bulkhead and



enter the measuring chamber 204, where the air will explosively move from the bottom to the top towards the ceiling 208, whereby a thorough cleaning effect will be produced. The effect that the outer air bypass 251 will be pressure-closed due to the vertical difference H can even be intensified by choosing an adequate relationship between the cross-section of the air bypass 251 and the cross-section of the rinsing conduit 217, i.e. by selecting the cross-section of the rinsing conduit 217 such that it exceeds the cross-section of the bypass conduit 251 by an adequate value. However, in order to avoid a vacuum drop through the bypass conduit 251 during the normal milk flow metering operation, it is not possible to choose an arbitrarily small cross-section of said bypass conduit 251.

Fig. 6 shows an embodiment of the milk flow meter which is similar to that shown in Fig. 5, and, consequently, identical parts are provided with identical reference numerals, which have, however, been augmented by 300, said identical parts being therefore not discussed in detail again. In the case of this embodiment, a diaphragm valve 360, which is shown in its relaxed, non-actuated position in Fig. 6, is provided as an adjustment means; in this position, the suction conduit 330 essentially communicates with the milk sump 314 and, consequently, with the discharge chamber 307, but simultaneously also with the lower end 319 of the rinsing conduit 317. When the diaphragm valve has pressure applied thereto via a conduit 366 so that it will assume the position which is shown in the drawing by broken lines and which corresponds to the rinsing position, the diaphragm will sealingly abut on an annular valve seat 363 defined by the lower end 319 of the rinsing conduit 317. In this position, the diaphragm will, however, still leave open the lower end 329 of the suction conduit 330. It follows that, in this position of the diaphragm, the essential connection between the suction conduit 330 and the milk sump 314 and,

consequently, the discharge chamber 307 is blocked. A connection between the suction conduit 330 and the milk sump 314 is only established by a passage opening 365, which is provided in the wall 364 defining the valve seat 363.

Furthermore, an adjustable throttle means 370 is, only preferably, provided in the external air bypass conduit 351 in the case of this embodiment; said throttle means consists of a cylindrical housing having inserted therein an elastic, cylindrical diaphragm (stocking-type hose), which is fixed in position. With the aid of this throttle means, it is possible to narrow the cross-section of the external air bypass conduit 351 by applying via the conduit 367 an overpressure to the space between the housing of the throttle means 370 and the cylindrical diaphragm 366, whereby said diaphragm will move approximately to the position shown by the broken lines 368 in this figure. It follows that, by means of an adequate overpressure on conduit 367, it will also be possible to close the whole conduit 351 so that the throttle means virtually serves as a shut-off valve. Such a throttle means 370 only used in case of need. In view of the fact that the throttle means 370 as well as the diaphragm valve 360 are both adapted to be pneumatically activated, a common control means 369 can be provided with the aid of which the throttle means and the diaphragm valve are simultaneously controlled so as to obtain a rinsing position in such a way; that pressure is applied to both devices so that each of said devices will assume its position shown by broken lines in Fig. 6. For the normal mode of operation of the milk flow meter, both devices will again be returned to their position of rest with the aid of the vacuum control circuit 369.

Fig. 7 shows an additional embodiment of a milk flow meter, which is similar to the embodiment shown in Fig. 5 and 6, and, consequently, corresponding components are provided



with corresponding reference numerals, which have, however, been augmented by 400.

In the case of this embodiment, the cyclone 445 is rotationally symmetrical with respect to the pre-chamber 446 and a diving bell 470, which defines the partition means and below which the measuring chamber 404 is provided. The pre-chamber 446 communicates with the measuring chamber via an opening 471 between the lower edge 472 of said diving bell and the base 450 of the milk flow meter. The measuring chamber 404 itself has an annular configuration and surrounds a cylindrical partition 405, which has formed therein a calibrated measuring slot 406. The cylindrical partition 405 surrounds a discharge chamber 407, which merges at its lower end with the milk sump 414 defined by a downwardly tapering conical section of said discharge chamber 407. The milk sump 414 merges at its lower end directly with the suction conduit 415.

The upper end of the cylindrical partition 405 tapers conically upwards and merges with a cylindrical conduit 451, which has its longitudinal axis arranged centrically with respect to the whole device and which defines an air bypass communicating directly with the discharge chamber 407.

The discharge chamber 407 has arranged therein a tube section, which defines the rinsing conduit 474 and which is aligned along the central longitudinal axis of the device, said tube section being adapted to be vertically adjusted along this axis. The upper end of the conduit 474 is fastened to rod means 476 guided in said bypass conduit 451 and in the upper cover lid 475 of the whole milk flow meter housing. The rod means 476 can be raised and lowered, respectively, with the aid of a rocking lever 478, which is articulated on the upper end of said rod means at point



by pivoting said rocking lever about its articulation axis. The rod means 476 have additionally secured thereto a covering cap 479, which, in the rinsing position shown in Fig. 7, closes the upper end of the tube 451 of the bypass conduit. By means of the spring 480, the rod means 476 are spring-loaded downwards towards the position shown in Fig. 7, and they can be raised from this position by pivoting the lever 478.

The lower end of the tube 474, which defines the rinsing conduit, is surrounded by a sealing collar 481. This sealing collar has formed therein a passage opening 482, which, in the position of the tube 474 shown in Fig. 7, interconnects the discharge chamber 407 and the suction conduit 415. In the position of the tube 474 shown in Fig. 7, the sealing collar 481 will, in addition, sealingly abut on a valve seat 483 defined by the conical wall of the milk sump 414.

The upper end 485 of the tube 474, which defines the rinsing conduit, is positioned approximately on one level with the upper end of the slot 406. Said upper end may also extend a bit farther towards the lower end of the tube 451 defining the air bypass, but, in the rinsing position shown in Fig. 7, it should end on a level which is not essentially lower than the level of the upper end of the slot 406.

The mode of operation of the cleaning device is as follows: in the rinsing position shown in Fig. 7, the rinsing liquid will flow through the supply conduit 402, the interior of the cyclone 445, the pre-chamber 446, the annular opening 471 into the measuring chamber 404, and from said measuring chamber it will enter the discharge chamber 407 via the measuring slot 406. In view of the fact that the discharge chamber 407 is a virtually closed chamber due to the sealing collar 481 abutting on the valve seat 483, the



rinsing liquid will not be able to flow into the tube 474, which defines the rinsing conduit, until the level of liquid in the discharge chamber 407 has risen up to the upper end 485 of the tube 474. Since the upper end of the air bypass 451 is, moreover, closed by the covering cap 479, it is not possible that any air flows directly into the discharge chamber 407 via this air bypass. On the contrary, the air has to flow through the measuring chamber together with the rinsing liquid. Notwithstanding this, the discharge chamber 407 will completely be emptied of rinsing liquid at the end of the rinsing procedure due to the passage opening 482 provided in the sealing collar 481.

For normal operation of the milk flow meter, the rocking lever 478 is pivoted about its articulation point 477 on the rod means 476, whereby said rod means will be raised against the force of the spring 480. This will have the effect that the covering cap 479 is raised from the upper end of the tube 451, which defines the air bypass, and that the tube 474 is raised simultaneously. The sealing collar 481 will thus be raised from the valve seat 483 so that the discharge chamber 407 will then directly communicate with the suction conduit 415 via the milk sump 414. In this position, the milk flow meter can carry out its function without being impaired in any way.

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WHAT WE CLAIM IS:-

1. A milk flow meter comprising a measuring chamber connected to a milk supply conduit and communicating with a discharge chamber, which defines a milk sump at the lower end thereof, via one or several calibrated milk discharge openings and, if desired, via an air bypass; a milk suction conduit connected to said milk sump; a rinsing conduit, one end of which leads into the discharge chamber and/or the measuring chamber substantially at the level of the upper end of said measuring chamber and the other end of which leads into the milk sump; and an adjustment means which, in a rinsing position, connects the milk suction conduit to said other end of the rinsing conduit.

2. A milk flow meter according to claim 1, wherein the adjustment means comprises a diaphragm valve, which interrupts the connection between the lower end of the discharge chamber and the milk suction conduit in the rinsing position.

3. A milk flow meter according to claim 1, wherein the adjustment means comprises an adjustable valve cap which interrupts the connection between the lower end of the discharge chamber and the milk suction conduit in the rinsing position.

4. A milk flow meter according to claim 1, wherein the adjustment means comprises a rotary valve which, in a first



position, establishes a connection between the milk suction conduit on the one hand and the lower end of the discharge chamber and the second end of the rinsing conduit on the other, and which, in a second, rinsing position, interrupts the connection between the milk suction conduit and the lower end of the discharge chamber.

5. A milk flow meter according to any one of claims 2 to 4, wherein a partition extending into the milk sump has provided therein an opening which establishes a connection between the lower end of the discharge chamber and the suction conduit also in the rinsing position of the diaphragm valve, or of the valve cap, or of the rotary valve.

6. A milk flow meter according to any one of the claims 3 to 5, wherein the valve cap or the rotary valve have provided therein at least one opening through which the suction conduit communicates with the milk sump and with the lower end of the discharge chamber in the rinsing position.

7. A milk flow meter according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein one end of the rinsing conduit terminates, at least partially, in the upper end of the measuring chamber.

8. A milk flow meter according to claim 7, wherein at least the part of the rinsing conduit terminating in the



upper end of the measuring chamber is adapted to be closed by a check valve.

9. A milk flow meter according to claim 1, wherein the discharge chamber, the milk sump and the suction conduit are arranged vertically one above the other, that the adjustment means comprises the rinsing conduit constructed as a vertically adjustable tube which is open at its ends, and that said tube has at the lower end thereof a sealing collar which, in the rinsing position of said tube, sealingly rests on a valve seat formed around the suction conduit.

10. A milk flow meter according to claim 9, wherein the sealing collar has formed therein at least one passage which, in the rinsing position, connects the discharge chamber via the milk sump with the suction conduit.

11. A milk flow meter according to any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein the milk supply conduit communicates with the measuring chamber via a cyclone and an opening delimited by the lower end of a bulkhead, that the cyclone communicates with the milk sump via the air bypass, and that the end of the air bypass extending into the milk sump is positioned on a level which is lower than the level of the uppermost part of the lower end of the bulkhead by a distance corresponding to a predetermined vertical difference.



12. A milk flow meter according to claim 11, wherein the air bypass has provided therein an adjustable throttle means or a valve which is adapted to be closed.

13. A milk flow meter according to claim 12, wherein the adjustable throttle means is defined by an elastic diaphragm stocking, which is adapted to be pneumatically adjusted in the air bypass.

14. A milk flow meter according to claim 11, wherein the cross-section of the rinsing conduit is substantially larger than that of the air bypass.

15. A milk flow meter according to any one of claims 11 to 14, wherein the air bypass communicates with the milk sump and the suction conduit via the discharge chamber.

16. A milk flow meter according to claim 15, wherein the adjustment means comprises an adjustable cover by means of which the end of the air bypass leading into the cyclone can be closed in the rinsing position.



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17. A milk flow meter, substantially as herein described with reference to Figure 1 of the Drawings.

18. A milk flow meter, substantially as herein described with reference to Figures 2 to 4 of the drawings.

19. A milk flow meter, substantially as herein described with reference to Figure 5 of the Drawings.

20. A milk flow meter, substantially as herein described with reference to Figure 6 of the Drawings.

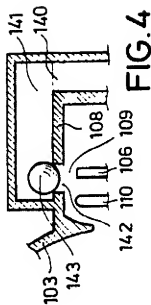
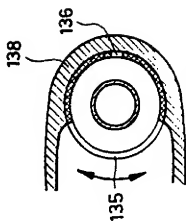
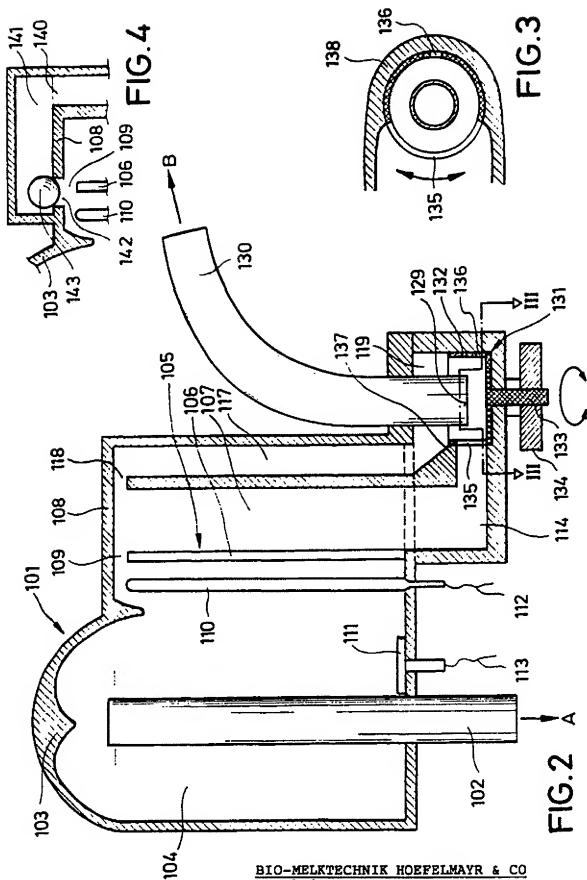
21. A milk flow meter, substantially as herein described with reference to Figure 7 of the Drawings.

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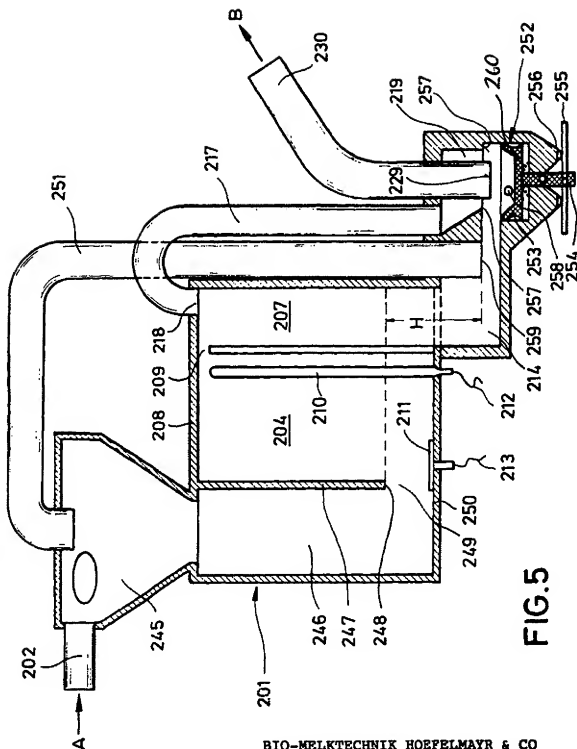


FIG. 5

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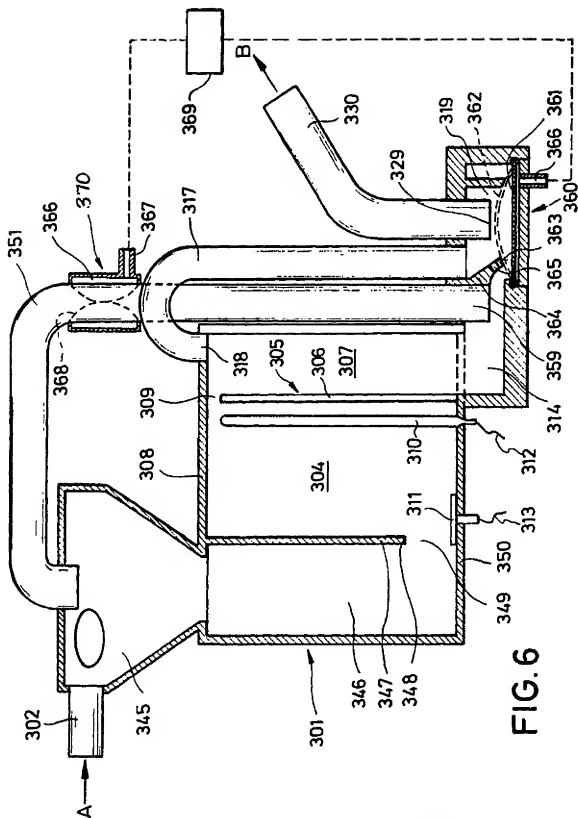
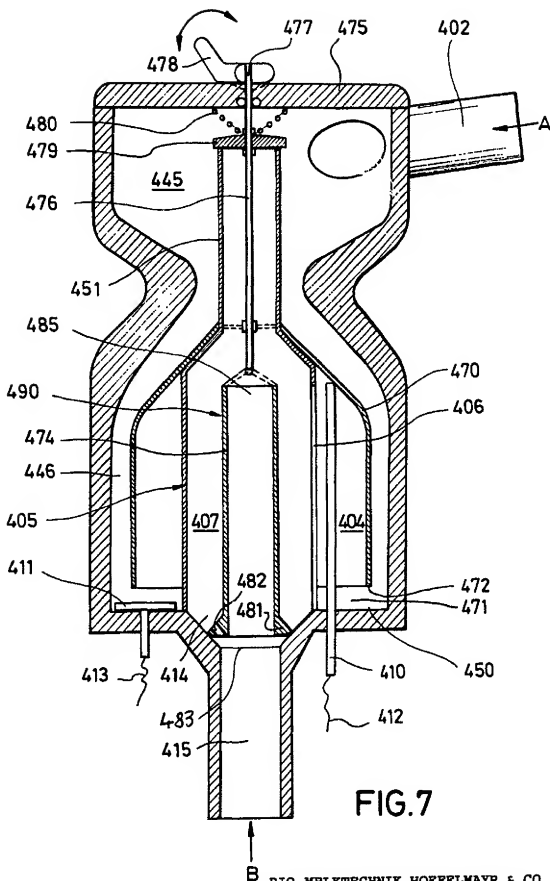


FIG. 6

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